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NEW YORK, OCTOBER 10, 1897.

PRICE 3 CENTS.

## IRISHMEN

Listen to the Word of Honorable  
Patriotism!

### IRISH CAPITALIST INFAMY.

The Cause, Held Dear by the Heart of  
the Irish Teller, Used as a Mask by  
Men of his Own Race to Deceive Him  
—The Irish "Home Ruler" and the  
Irish-American Politicians and Capital-  
ists Have Become British Lackeys by  
Becoming the Apostles of the British  
System of Capitalist Exploitation.

To our Irish Fellow Wage Slaves:—

Before their subjugation to the British Crown, the Irish people were free—more truly free, indeed, than any other people were at that time or have ever been since—because the land, which then was the only important factor of production, had not been appropriated by individuals, but had remained in each tribe the collective property of all. True, each clan had a chief, elected mainly for war purposes; but this chief was in no sense a "master"; he could not deprive his fellow men of the right to live by their labor, exerted upon the common inheritance; nor could he appropriate himself, by rent charges, by tax levies, or by the imposition of unpaid or ill-paid services, any portion of other men's industry. Every member of the clan was, therefore, economically independent, and protected by the whole clan in the possession of his home and in the fruits of his personal exertions.

In other words, the tribe was constituted on a principle substantially socialist, inasmuch as labor was performed collectively, and no Irishman was dependent upon any other human being for the opportunity to work and live. At the purely agricultural stage then reached by mankind, and with the primitive tools then in use—necessitating singleness of effort on the part of each individual instead of the collective labor now required by powerful machinery—the application of this principle was naturally limited to the land. But, under the existing conditions, this was quite sufficient to insure economic equality and personal freedom; for nothing could have been gained by turning into common property such simple tools and implements as each worker could then make for himself or procure from an artisan in exchange for agricultural produce of "equal value" (that is, of "equal cost in human labor"). Of course, in the advanced state of industry brought about centuries later by the progress of invention, the collective ownership of land should have been supplemented with the collective ownership of machinery.

This being the character of Ireland's economic institutions in the days of her political independence, the first act of her conquerors was to abolish those institutions. They might, in imitation of the Romans, have allowed the vanquished to retain their domestic arrangements and been content to levy a collective tribute upon each tribe. But they preferred another mode of domination, in accord with their own feudal system. And for good reasons. The subjection of Ireland would have been of little real advantage to her British masters, if her people had continued in the enjoyment of their economic rights, even though taxed to some extent for the support of an alien king. The men of blood and iron who subjected her were not bent upon conquest for the mere sake of glory or for a paltry tribute, which a spirited nation, as yet untouched by the degrading influence of economic slavery, might frequently have refused to pay. They were highly practical. They realized that political power is a wasted force unless it be used to secure substantial benefits. Without these, indeed, any title, ever so pompous, is but an empty name and usually confers more ridicule than dignity upon the person that parades it. The so-called sovereignty of the penniless American citizen, for instance, thanks to the foolish use he makes of it, has become an object of mockery, both to the capitalistic politicians who call themselves his humble servants on election day, and to the capitalists, who are his actual rulers every day.

In substituting their own feudal system of land tenure for the socialist system of collective land ownership, the invaders knew exactly what they were doing. This fundamental change was accomplished in the simplest and most effective manner. The Irish chief was made an Irish lord, subject to the British Crown, from which he held his title to the stolen land, and with which he had to share the plunder of his dispossessed countrymen.

If inequality be once introduced, not only the distance between the upper and lower ranks of society will steadily increase, but intermediary classes will necessarily develop. The lord has his minions, each of these has his favorites, and so on. From top to bottom privilege is the rule, varying in benefits according to the station of the beneficiaries.

In Ireland, as elsewhere, a middle-class consequently grew up, subservient first to the newly established aristocracy. That part of it which did not directly belong to the lord's household as officers or servants, and which consisted of favored tenants, thrifty merchants and suchlike gentry, continued to affect the most intense patriotism and to profess the utmost sympathy for the common people, at the expense of

whom men of that sort were, like the lords themselves, building up their own fortune.

But the time came when this class of native Irish exploiters of the Irish working class, having gained all it could expect under the feudal system, and no longer content to squeeze out of the Irish laborer what was left of life-blood in him by the land-owning aristocracy, thirsted for more and resumed a rebellious attitude. Its chief grievance had long been that the Irish lord was an "absentee," and its main objection was not that he plundered his tenants too much, but that the greater portion of his plunder, sent in England, served to make "Anglo-Saxon" instead of "Celtic" millionaires—went to British instead of Irish hands.

Now the rise of British capitalism consequent upon war not less than upon invention, like the rise of the French bourgeoisie since the Revolution of 1789, by exciting the envy of the Irish middle-class, served it for desperate enterprise. Its aspiration was "national independence," meaning thereby a government in its own hands, which it could use untrammelled for the furtherance of its capitalistic interests.

It dreamt of great mills, as in Lancashire, and of great factories of all sorts, where the Irish laborer, now chiefly fed on pure air but still robust, tall and strong if none too fat, would be reduced into a puny operative by wage starvation in a foul atmosphere. It dreamt of great commerce, and of Irish ships manned by ill-paid and ill-treated Irish sailors, and of Irish ports rivaling Liverpool in activity, wealth and misery. The only thing it did not dream of was the restoration of the economic institutions of Ireland in the amplified form demanded by modern progress, namely, the collective ownership of the land and of all the machinery of production.

Single-handed that class was of course impotent against England. But it relied upon the magic power of the phrase, "National Independence," over the enthusiastic minds and generous hearts of its intended victims. It relied upon the sturdy, courageous, self-sacrificing Irish masses for energetic support in any attempt to substitute for the villainous rule of an alien government its own domestic and still more villainous, because hypocritical, despotism. Nor was it, in this, presumptuous or overconfident. It was merely crafty, Machiavellian, resting its expectation upon the universal experience, that everywhere, from time immemorial, the workingman had been the catspaw of the middle-class in all its schemes, economic, political and revolutionary. Not until the light of Socialism illumines his path can the poor man perceive the historic fact of the class struggle. Not until then can he comprehend that his oppressed class has nothing whatever to gain, even temporarily, by an alliance with any of its oppressors and must unite stubbornly, unflinchingly, upon every field and on every occasion, fight all the other classes. But the disinherited son of Erin would, as yet, have none of that light; he had been assiduously taught by all those he trusted, by all those he thought wiser than himself, that the very name of Socialism was abomination.

Moreover, the dispossessed Irishman, rack-rented, or wage-slaving, had a tradition; unfortunately an incomplete one. He correctly traced his misery to the British subjection of Ireland. Could he free his country from the British rule, he would, "therefore," as he saw it, be again a free man, as happy as of yore. But he had never been told, or had long forgotten, what those institutions were that made his ancestors free and happy. Hence his mistake in expecting economic emancipation from mere political autonomy, although by looking a little not into the far away past, but at things and conditions immediately before his eyes, he could easily have perceived his error. America, for instance, is not subject to the rule of Britannia; yet, in America as in Ireland, the Irish workingman is dispossessed and enslaved. He must every day sell his labor power, his muscle, his skill, his time, his very life to a master; or starve the following day.

For all those reasons any Irishman who declared war to England—be that fellow-countryman of his, like himself, a poor laborer contributing to the enrichment of idlers and sincere in his love of the native isle, or, unlike himself, an idle skinner of labor contributing to his misery and speculating on his patriotism—was in his estimation as good a patriot as he. And so we saw, in America, such "good patriots" as William R. Grace, Hugh J. Grant and Thomas F. Gilroy carried on Irish shoulders to the New York City Hall. A Croker, the greatest of his kind, became the boss of Tammany Hall, made, as such, a scandalous fortune and finally attacked England with his race track cavalry upon the British turf. Others, imbued with the same spirit of middle-class patriotism, were sent to Congress to boycott British goods with a tariff intended to foster "American" monopolies reeking indiscriminately with the blood of Irish, British and other workers, and in many of which British capitalists and British lords had invested large sums of money. To the same sort of solicitude for the Irish cause President McKinley, no doubt is largely indebted for his election, although his opponent—a certain Bryan, whose name is suggestive of his origin—came very near the White House, for no other apparent reason than that he preferred an American silver cross to the traditional British gold cross for the crucifixion of Labor. Numberless have been, and are still, the instances of gross deception thus practiced by political schemers of high and low degree upon their confiding fellow citizens of Irish blood. And the swindle was not always confined to the bamboozling of voters. Throughout the States, Irish laborers and servant girls were gracefully invited to empty their pockets into the middle-class fund raised "for the liberation of Ireland"—that is for the perpetual enslavement of Irish labor under

(Continued on Page 4.)

## To the Trade and Labor Organizations of Greater New York.

COMRADES:—  
The recent splendid demonstration of the progressive workers to protest against the Hazleton massacre, manifested the fact that many of them have at last been aroused to the seriousness of the situation, and to a consciousness of their class interests.

The political situation in Greater New York proves sufficiently that the two old parties dominated by capitalist interests are GOING THROUGH A PROCESS OF DISINTEGRATION. The dash of contending interests, political and economic, must in the near future bring about their total dissolution.

The time is near at hand when the deluded workmen, who are now camp followers of the two great capitalist parties, will flock to the standard of their own party, the party of world-redeeming Socialism.

The duty of all progressive workers is clear. They must hasten this process by all means in their power. The Socialist campaign must be resolutely pushed forward. The conscience of the working class must be stirred to its inmost depths.

For these reasons the Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor party, Section Greater New York, has decided to hold a Parade and Demonstration to conclude the present political campaign. You are therefore cordially invited to send two delegates to a conference which will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street, on Sunday morning, October 10th, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of organizing a monster demonstration and parade in Union Square on Saturday evening, October 30.

for the City Executive Committee of Section Greater New York, S. L. P.  
L. ABELSON, Organizer.

## NEW TRADE UNIONISM.

Its Emphatic Language Uttered in the  
Mines.

At a Mass Meeting in Hollister, O., the Subject of the Miners' Strike and of the Culminating Tragedy is Discussed, and Resolutions are Adopted Placing the Blame Where it Belongs: at the Door of the Capitalist Class, and of its Political and Labor Fakir Outposts—Aid From New York Socialist Acknowledged and Used, not to Pay Fakirs' Salaries, but Support Miners' Children.

HOLLISTER, O., Sept. 20.—At a largely attended mass meeting held here under the auspices of the S. L. P., the following resolutions were presented and adopted:

WHEREAS, The coal miners of the several different States have been on strike, trying to force from their employers, the coal operators, a small advance in the mining rate and a more equitable differential between pick and machine mining, and to gain some benefit from improved, labor-saving machinery, to enable us to live more like a free people should live, instead of in inhumanity. And seeing that the general public is in close sympathy with us, morally and financially, causes us to believe that our condition is more understood now than at any time in the history of coal mining in this country, therefore be it

RESOLVED, (1) That we, the citizens of Hollister and vicinity, render our sincere thanks to those who so nobly responded to the cries of the famishing little ones in the mining communities.

WHEREAS, Capitalism, through the usurpation of the federal courts, has by injunctions interspersed with the constitutional rights of American citizenship, by forcibly stopping free speech, free assemblage and traveling public highways, using the machinery of government, the Sheriffs and State military to overawe, intimidate and shoot down workingmen, citizens of a supposed free republic, whose only crime being that of asking for conditions that would enable them to live a little nearer the standard of civilization, therefore be it

RESOLVED, (2) That we consider the actions of those Federal officers to be that of men who are using every means to convert the United States into an oligarchy and then extend that powerful oligarchy to other lands when they can.

WHEREAS, After due consideration of the condition of the wage workers it is evidently clear that these unnatural conditions are due in a great measure to the working class being played upon by labor fakirs, so-called labor leaders, who elevate themselves at the expense of the toilers, and then use their influence with capitalism for a political job, or political pet, therefore be it

RESOLVED, (3) That we denounce all labor fakirs in the strongest language and hold them as being more detrimental to the workers than the capitalist class.

WHEREAS, The great miners' strike is about to collapse on account of conservatism, and our brothers being overawed and subjected to all kinds of tyranny and oppression by coal operators through their hired minions, the public officials, showing beyond a doubt that under the capitalist system all citizens do not stand equal before the law, and showing that it is useless for the working class to strike work so long as the machinery of government is in the control of the capitalist class, therefore be it

RESOLVED, (4) That we will use every effort, legally, to place the people in control and take out of the hands of capitalism the machinery of government and the facilities of production and distribution by concentrating our power at the ballot box and substitute the cooperative commonwealth for the present planless system.

JAMES ROBINSON,  
DAN W. WALLACE,  
JOHN M. VAUGHN,  
Committee on Resolutions.

Pursuant to the orders of the American Section of the Socialist Labor Party of Gloucester, we, the committee, distributed 63 pairs of shoes to children between the ages of six and thirteen years, thinking that to buy and distribute shoes of the different sizes would enable a few children in this community to attend school, that could not otherwise do so. The Section rendered a vote of thanks to the Socialists of New York for their liberal donation of \$50.

THE COMMITTEE.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

## BRAVO,

Workers of Albany, N. Y., Fredericksburg, Va., Boston, Mass.!

Two Remarkable Scenes—In Albany, the Molders Parade in and Around their Shop to Ratify the S. L. P. Ticket—In Fredericksburg, a Political Convention of Workingmen Spontaneously Endorses the S. L. P. Platform and Candidates—Labor in Boston Vindicating its Honor—Faneuil Hall Filled by Class-Conscious Workmen, Striking Transparencies and Mottos, Telling Speeches.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The morning after the holding of the Socialist Labor Party Convention in this city a scene was seen that may any day be expected to be seen throughout the land. Then the various organizations of the working class will at least have found their common bottom, and, thus solidified, will sweep like an avalanche down upon the capitalist class and wipe it out at its stronghold, the ballot box.

On that morning, the molders employed by the Littlefield Stove Co., nearly all of whom, from the foreman down, have, through the persistent agitation of Comrade Alexander, become imbued with the spirit of Socialism, gathered together in the molding shop, formed a line, and, with a "flask bottom" painted red, for a banner, paraded through the foundry, out into the yards, around the buildings, down to the office encircling that, and, cheering for the S. L. P. with all the strength of their lungs, then back to the molding shop again, where some "flasks" were filled up and stump speeches made till old "Dinny" Littlefield (the head of the concern) became nearly frantic, and in that kind, gentle à la Carnegie capitalist-and-labor-are-twins style, so characteristic of all deceers of labor, roared out at the clerks, the foreman, and every one he dared go near (what fear the capitalists have whenever their wage slaves give evidence of solidarity. How they tremble! "What's the matter with those damned hounds? Are they crazy? Why the devil don't they go to work?" Yes, why don't they? Crazy? Of course they are! Nice capitalist. But never mind! They are regaining their senses fast, and are going to work with a will—with the S. L. P. to abolish you, Mr. Littlefield, and your class, the whole crew of labor skinnners.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Sept. 28.—THE PEOPLE and its readers may be under the impression that Socialism is in a state of quietude and that the agitation has ceased in this locality. If so, they may be quickly undeceived, as the following may go to show:

As a result of agitation and discussion on the part of a large number of the employees of the Eagle Shoe Co., of Fredericksburg, an independent labor convention was called for the purpose of nominating a workman for the Legislature from this district. Workingmen in the various industries of the city have been duly notified of the place and date of same, and all this outside of the S. L. P. The Convention met at the Sobriety Hall, Monday, September 27th, and was called to order by Mr. Robert Perry, a tailor, who stated briefly the object for which the Convention was called together. Mr. Chas. Walker, a shoe worker, was made permanent chairman, and Mr. George Curtis, a blacksmith, was made vice-chairman. Mr. Jackson Ryan, a shoe cutter, was made secretary, and the Convention, which numbered some thirty odd workmen, got down to business as follows:

Preston Waller, a machinist, moved that they nominate a candidate and that all present pledge themselves to work hard to secure his election. Richard T. Mills, a shoe laster, took the floor and said in substance that he thought some kind of a platform demanding something substantial for the working class should be adopted first of all. John Roberts, another shoe laster, then wanted to know what was the matter with the Socialist Labor Party platform. Mr. Mills replied that that platform, in his opinion, was just and one that every clear-headed workman should support, and that if the S. L. P. had nominated a candidate for the Legislature in this district he should have voted for him. Some one asked leave to have the platform read.

Comrade Maycumber (who with Comrades Deshazzen and Dunn were present as spectators) handed one of the platforms of the S. L. P. of Virginia to the secretary of the Convention, who, upon request, read the same at length. Mr. John Tyler, an eccentric engineer, moved that the platform of the S. L. P. of Virginia be endorsed by the Convention, and that if the Convention nominated any candidate he should be required to pledge himself to support the same. The motion was seconded by R. Goldman, and a vote being taken, after some discussion, was adopted unanimously. Sam Chaffee then surprised everybody by making a ringing speech, lasting about ten minutes, in which he urged the Convention to also endorse the candidates of the S. L. P. of Virginia—for Governor, J. J. Quantz; for Lieutenant-Governor, R. T. Maycumber. His resolution, being seconded by Edward Walter Moulder, was adopted unanimously by the Convention.

(Continued on Page 4.)

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Nominations for the Legislature being made the next order of business, Henry A. Weight, a moulder, in a ringing speech, named Richard T. Mills as a workman fully class conscious, in full sympathy with the aims of the S. L. P. (as he was himself) and as fully capable and to be relied upon to forward the cause of the working class as laid down in the platform of the S. L. P. of Virginia. The nomination being seconded by several, on motion was made unanimous. The nominee, Richard T. Mills, in a brief speech, accepted the nomination, stating his acceptance of the principles of the S. L. P. and expressing his intention to join the same at an early date. Comrade R. T. Maycumber then asked the privilege of the floor, which was promptly granted. The comrade then, in well-chosen words, congratulated the Convention on the harmony and wisdom of their proceedings, and urged upon them the importance of joining the organized proletariat of the country—the S. L. P.; in conclusion, he expressed the hope that before adjourning the Convention would take action by adopting resolutions condemning the Hazleton massacre. After some discussion, the Convention adopted the following resolutions in relation to the shooting of the striking miners near Hazleton, Pa.:

WHEREAS, Certain striking workmen (coal miners), unarmed and peaceful, while assembled on the public highway, on the march to Latimer, Pa., were heartlessly shot down in cold blood, to the number of over 20, by a sheriff's posse.

BE IT RESOLVED, That we, workmen of Fredericksburg, Va., in convention assembled, recognize the fact that the same treatment meted out to the coal miners of Pennsylvania, has also in the past been awarded to workmen of Homestead, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Brooklyn, Tennessee, etc., etc., and may at any time in the future be dealt out to us if we shall dare to stand in the way of the capitalist class in our own locality. And also recognizing the fact that the capitalist class is able to so treat the workers, only by their being in complete control of the government—national, State and municipal—therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we call upon our fellow workmen throughout Virginia and the other States of the Union, to join with us in a mighty effort to place in power politically that class-conscious party which alone is pledged to uphold and protect the working class in its just demands—the S. L. P.—and be it further

RESOLVED, That we denounce the shooting of the striking miners of Luzerne County, Pa., as COLD-BLOODED, HEARTLESS MURDER, committed solely for the purpose of aweing into absolute servitude the entire working class of the United States, and be it further

RESOLVED, That we express our firm conviction that such actions only serve to hasten the downfall of the capitalist system and the complete triumph of the proletariat.

With three rousing cheers for the S. L. P. the Convention broke up.

This movement being entirely outside of the Section and yet plainly the result of the agitation carried on by Fredericksburg comrades, is very gratifying indeed and we look forward to the 2d of next November with very hopeful feelings, and in the meanwhile shall continue to hammer away with the logic of the S. L. P.

BOSTON, Oct. 3—"Socialists packed Faneuil Hall to the doors."

"Faneuil Hall was none too large for the Socialists' meeting last night."

"Faneuil Hall was the scene of the gathering, and the Cradle of Liberty was crowded last night."

(Continued on Page 4.)

## CLASS LINE.

Should the Robbed Hate the Robbers?

### FACT vs. SENTIMENTALISM.

Comrade Julian Pierce of Washington, D. C., pointedly and fully answers in the "Typographical Journal" for Last Month a Question that Capitalists and Fakirs Alike Try to Distort and Confuse for the Greater Glory of Man-Eating Capitalism—The Classes Exist and the Social Disorders are Due to them.

A contributor to the Journal of August 16, writes as follows:

"It will be a sorry day, indeed, if ever a majority of the people accept the doctrine of hate, which is apparently taught by the Socialist Labor Party at all times and in all seasons."

After stating that I am now a member of the party referred to, having joined Washington Section since my last communication appeared in the Journal, let me ask this question: Should the robbed hate the robber? Should a class hate the class that robs it?

When one man takes by force from another something that other has produced, a robbery has been committed. The man from whom that something is taken has been robbed, and the man who takes it is a robber.

When a class takes by force from another class wealth that other class has produced, a robbery has been committed. The class from which that wealth is taken is a robbed class, and the class that takes by force that wealth is a robber class.

I have used the word "force." I do not limit its application to physical force. There are other kinds of force just as effective for the desired end, and much more subtle withal. To illustrate: I work in a factory. I produce wealth to the value of \$6 in a day, and am allowed to start home with it all in my possession. On my way home I am waylaid by a band of highwaymen, who lay hands on me, overpower me, and by PHYSICAL FORCE take from me the whole mass of wealth. Then they return to me one dollar, but not out of pity. They know that I must live to work, and eat to live. If I do not work, how will they get an opportunity to rob me of my wealth? It is a matter of business with them, and they return me one dollar out of the six in order that I may buy with it food to produce the labor power I must sell on the morrow. Any one can see that this is robbery, and if that band of highwaymen and their descendants kept it up on me and my children and my children's children for three hundred years, I imagine that, after a while, we would begin to hold the marauders in low esteem, at least.

But there is such a thing as ECONOMIC FORCE—a force that men possess because of their control over the means of production—tools, machinery, land, etc.—that all other men must use or perish from the face of the earth. This possession of the means of production is the economic force which the capitalist class uses in the place of physical force to perpetrate on the wage earners a continuous robbery, before which the piracy and the brigandage of the middle ages pales into insignificance.

To illustrate again: I produce in a day in a factory wealth to the value of \$6. That wealth is taken charge of by the man who claims to own the factory. At night he returns to me in wages the money form of one-sixth of the value I have created. If I protest, he tells me that he buys my labor power, and that if I am not satisfied with the "bargain," I need not produce wealth in "his" factory any more. He owns the machinery which I must use to exercise my labor power productively, and because he owns it, he can dictate the terms on which I shall use that machinery. This class, because it owns the means of production, can and does keep the working class in a slavery that has greater horrors than ever fell to the lot of the chattel slave. Who ever heard of a chattel slave starving? Who ever heard of a chattel slave freezing to death? Who ever heard of a chattel slave dying for want of medical aid? And yet to-day we scarcely pick up a paper without finding in it an account of some wretch having died for want of food, or of some ragged little boy having been found frozen, or of some poor woman having died because she did not possess the few cents necessary to get a little medicine.

What is the condition of the ten thousand unemployed printers to-day? What is the condition of the Pennsylvania miners to-day? What is the condition of the entire working class to-day? How many of us have a home we can call our own beyond the end of a week? How many of us have a piece of land, or even a room, that belongs to us? How many of us have anything of value more than will go in a trunk? And yet we have produced all the wealth there is in the country. The palaces of Vanderbilt have been built out of the wealth that he has extorted from us; and the most of us live in rented hovels ourselves. The silks of the Princess of Castellane have been woven out of our blood, and we wear shoddy ourselves. We do all the work of the nation, produce all the wealth of the nation, and the capitalist class and its detestable minions have all the leisure and the luxury; and still we are expected to love them.

For three hundred years, ever since the introduction of the capitalist sys-

(Continued on Page 4.)



## THE PEOPLE.

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## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)..... 2,088  
In 1890..... 12,331  
In 1892 (Presidential)..... 21,157  
In 1894..... 33,133  
In 1896 (Presidential)..... 36,564

O, this life  
Is nobler, than attending for a  
cheek;  
Risher, than doing nothing for a  
bribe;  
Frouder, than rustling in unpaid-  
for silk;  
Such gain the cap of him that make  
them fine,  
Yet keeps his back uncracked. No  
life to ours.  
Shakespeare.

## Socialist Ticket in New York.

For Chief Justice of the Court of  
Appeals:  
THEODORE F. CUNO.

For Mayor, Greater New York:  
LUCIEN SANIEL.  
For Comptroller:  
PETER FIEBIGER.

For President of Council:  
CHAS. H. MATCHETT.

A MASS MEETING OF THE SO-  
CIALIST LABOR PARTY WILL TAKE  
PLACE IN THE LARGE HALL OF  
COOPER UNION NEXT TUESDAY,  
THE 12TH INSTANT, AT 8 P. M.  
TURN OUT IN MASS.

## THAT ROARING FARCE.

The George candidacy for Mayor has,  
since the original Knox plan went to  
pieces upon Tammany's stubborn re-  
fusal to nominate the latter, developed  
into a veritable clown episode in this  
year's municipal political drama of New  
York.

Directly and indirectly, the heads of  
the Platt Republican, Citizens' Union  
and Tammany machines, even their  
nominees, are all virtually partners in  
the trolley corporations of Brooklyn,  
and in large capitalist interests. Which-  
ever wins, none loses: the success of one  
set of stock holders is the success of all,  
however hostile they might demean  
themselves on the stump. So far there  
would be nothing new in this campaign,  
at least no roaring farce episode. Where  
and when does that come in?

Though Tracy, Sheehan and Low are  
partners in Brooklyn trolleys, and in  
that way close friends, there is among  
them, as often among the closest of part-  
ners, some minor rivalries. Each has  
his own political pride, and seeks to  
satisfy it, all the more as he can do so  
without running any material risk. Hence,  
politically, a fierce fight has  
broken out among them, particularly be-  
tween Platt and Seth Low. The pride of  
each is enlisted. They have insulted  
each other's organizations; their re-  
spective followers have pelted one  
another with abuse. It is not a matter  
of lucre; that question is safe; it is a  
matter of personal pride with Low to  
beat Platt, and with Platt to beat Low.  
These are the conditions under which  
the roaring farce sprang up.

Platt, by far the shrewdest political  
manipulator, promptly hit upon a plan.  
It was to raise such a dust as to frighten  
Low's capitalist followers away. How  
Platt executed his plan earns for him  
the palm of political humbugging. With  
the assistance of Tom Johnson, a direct  
partner of Tracy's in the Brooklyn  
trolley business, the plan has been  
pushed through smoothly. George had  
become disengaged since Knox' failure,  
and he is the pensioner of Tom John-  
son. Platt, Tracy and Johnson put  
their heads together. Net result—  
George was set up. Since then, hardly  
able to contain their laughter, the Platt  
papers have been printing columns upon  
columns of cock and bull stories about  
"landslides" for George, they packed  
with Republican office-holders the meet-  
ing at Cooper Union last Tuesday, they  
set in circulation the bizarre notions  
about George's "power to catch votes,"  
while in fact his characteristic in that  
respect is an unrivaled power to lose  
votes—in short, no noise is spared to  
frighten the Low following with the  
notion that, if he does not withdraw,  
George will be elected, and as these  
gentlemen are not expected to know that  
George is perfectly "safe," being the  
lackey of Tom Johnson, the partner of  
Tracy & Co., their deception is expected  
to be complete.

Thus George is furnishing the clown  
episode to this year's political play. The  
false pretences of the several capitalist  
parties—Republican, Citizens' Union

and Tammany—in their efforts to again  
deceive the working class out of their  
votes is the tragic side of the play, fit  
to enrage the serious, but hardly is one's  
indignation started when the hired  
clown George turns up, and, with the  
dust raised for him by Platt, forces a  
smile, a laugh, aye, a roar even from  
the most serious.

## WELL DONE, SAN ANTONIO.

It is a historic fact of no slight sig-  
nificance, and one that we, therefore,  
hasten to record in this, the national  
organ of the S. L. P., that the first in-  
dignation meeting held in America  
against the Hazleton outrage was held  
by our forepost in the extreme South-  
West—Section San Antonio, Tex.; and  
that there the blame was first fixed  
where it belongs. As, through a mis-  
carriage of the mail, the San Antonio  
meeting did not appear in these col-  
umns at the time, we here reproduce  
the clear-cut resolutions there adopted  
on the 13th of last month.

WHEREAS, In the progress of a  
brutally competitive system another  
great strike of labor against capital has  
been going on for several months in the  
coal producing States, and during the  
progress of said strike the attitude of  
capital has each day grown more ar-  
rogant and tyrannical, at last becoming  
so intolerable in the exercise of its mur-  
derous usurpation of popular rights that  
it behooves every lover of the liberties  
of men to voice their sentiments in un-  
mistakable terms; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By Section San Antonio  
Socialist Labor party in regular meet-  
ing assembled, that we condemn and de-  
nounce the shooting of the Hazleton  
miners as official murder of citizens  
peaceably engaged in the exercise of  
their rights;

RESOLVED, Further, that we regard  
the labor leaders as equally blameable  
and responsible for the murder of the  
miners by bidding them into an econ-  
omic war in which they wage a hope-  
less contest against the capitalist classes  
which are sustained by the legislative,  
judiciary and executive branches of the  
government, behind all of which stands  
the military as the most subservient in-  
strument of plutocracy.

RESOLVED, Further, that we regard  
such evils arising out of non-political  
labor organizations, which give oppor-  
tunity for the sale and delivery of the  
labor vote to their opponents by these  
same labor fakirs.

## POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

In commenting upon the progress  
made by the British Labor Congress,  
the London "Justice" remarks:

"This advance has been made in spite  
of all the efforts of reactionary leaders,  
party politicians, and antiquated prej-  
udices; it assures us once more that all  
the forces of progress are, consciously  
or unconsciously, with the growing So-  
cial-Democracy, and that though we  
may as yet be alone in the van, all the  
battalions of labor are falling into line  
and will be entirely with us ere long."

The Independence, Kans., "Star and  
Kansan" says at last that which en-  
ables one to understand it. For several  
years its attitude upon Socialism was  
enigmatic. One day it declared itself a  
Socialist; the next it made utterances  
that proved the reverse. One day it  
printed the platform of the Socialist La-  
bor Party and praised it to the skies;  
the next it announced its devotion to  
measures that fit in with Socialism as  
water fits with oil. And so on. Now,  
however, it says:

"Socialism won't come until it is  
lived; can't be voted into existence."

This tells the tale. To it Socialism is  
not a social system; it is an ethical  
theory. In other words, the "Star and  
Kansan" has not the remotest idea of  
what Socialism is. It does not know  
that Socialism means the collective  
ownership and operation of the national  
machinery of production, in other  
words, a social system under which the  
machinery of production, owned by the  
capitalist class, shall be owned by the  
working class. If the "Star and Kan-  
san" knew that, it would realize that it  
is idiotic to claim that Socialism won't  
come until it is lived, and can't be voted  
into existence, as idiotic as it would  
have been to claim a hundred and odd  
years ago that freedom "must be lived,"  
and could never come until lived!

The Chicago "Social Democrat" repro-  
duces from THE PEOPLE, without  
credit, one of the chapters we have been  
reprinting from the pamphlets into  
which we reworked and adapted with  
additions and improvements for Ameri-  
can use Kautsky's book the "Erfurter  
Programm." The "Social Democrat"  
publishes the matter as though it had  
it direct from Kautsky, or had itself  
made the translation and adaptation,  
although it took the matter literally  
from our columns—additions, improve-  
ments and adaptations and all.

We do not make mention of this to  
charge the "Social Democrat" with  
piracy. We mention the circumstance  
only as truthful chroniclers of the fact  
that for once there has appeared valu-  
able educational matter in that paper's  
columns. If it now will drop the twad-  
dle of the "man without a soul," the  
misleading stuff from its "Colonization  
Commission," the silly-sillies of its  
"Rose Proletaire," the absurdities about  
"Socialism in Peru"—in short, ninety-  
nine hundredths of its stuff, and reprint  
instead matter from THE PEOPLE,  
since it evidently can't produce any  
educational matter of its own, then in-  
deed will it be answering a purpose  
more useful than that of furnishing copy  
to printers.

If the San Francisco "New Charter"  
could have known in advance on Sep-

tember 22, that on October 4 Jerry  
Simpson would tender his services on  
the stump to the Tom Platt Republican  
stoop pigeon Henry George, and that  
George would be bragging about this  
acquisition, our California friend could  
have added a much sharper point to the  
following squib:

"Jerry Simpson's perfidy has become  
so apparent that by a vote of 12 to 8 the  
County Central Committee of Harper  
County, Kansas, in his own district,  
refused to allow him to address the  
County Convention. The vote was taken  
after a hot debate between Jerry and  
Judge McKay, the latter proving his  
case. Jerry has never been anything  
but a cheap politician of the most selfish  
type, and at St. Louis last year was one  
of the most unscrupulous and cold-  
blooded of fusionists. The people are  
finding those fellows out one after an-  
other."

In a criticism of the New York So-  
cialists and THE PEOPLE in particu-  
lar, the San Francisco "Tageblatt"  
says:

"With regard to the attitude of the  
New Yorkers in matters of principle,  
in so far as represented by THE  
PEOPLE and the 'Volkszeitung,' there  
is nothing to criticize, unless one were  
to indulge in hair splitting and finess-  
ing. That attitude is on the whole ex-  
emplary. The clearness of the New  
Yorkers in questions of principle, and  
their loyalty and honesty toward our  
party principles evoke our unqualified  
respect. The writer of this critique  
need feel no shame at the admission,  
that since his joining the movement,  
he has learned much from the con-  
troversies carried on in THE PEOPLE  
and 'Volkszeitung' with kindred other  
Socialistic papers, and he has thereby  
become clear upon many questions that  
hitherto he had devoted little thought  
to."

Having dropped, as appears from this  
passage, the superstition that character-  
izes a class of Germans, the superstition  
of whom that paper seems to be a type,  
to wit, that they have nothing to learn  
from non-Germans, we devoutly hope  
the San Francisco "Tageblatt" will now  
proceed to drop that other superstition  
which it still is a prey to, the supersti-  
tion of imagining that they have the  
right divine to bestow gratuitous insults  
upon non-Germans, but the moment  
their own noses are held to the grind-  
stone and ground flat, raise the cry of  
the "Holy of Holies" being assaulted.  
This superstition, like superstitions  
generally, revealed for a time in security.  
But the time has come when, like all  
other superstitions, it pumps up against  
uncomfortable facts; then the howling  
commences. Fortunately the supersti-  
tion has smitten only a minority of  
Germans, but unfortunately that min-  
ority is quite tangible. The sooner it  
is dropped the better—for the supersti-  
tious.

The Johnston, R. I., "Beacon" com-  
ments on the rantings one hears now-a-  
days from the camp of the "labor lead-  
ers" this wise:

"Some of those so-called labor leaders  
out West are indulging in pretty tall  
talk. 'An eye for an eye, and a tooth  
for a tooth.' 'Meet force with force.' 'Ap-  
ply the torch.' 'Let us rebel,' and such  
like sentences sound very well in the  
heat of the moment, but where  
were they, poor fools, when the  
Socialists, years ago, predicted just  
such a state of affairs? Were  
they out among their followers  
preparing them to meet the situation  
that now confronts them? No! They  
were about dilating on the oneness of  
the interests of capitalist and laborer,  
and telling their deluded followers how  
much their capitalist brothers loved  
them. Socialism was visionary, im-  
practical, unreasonable. And now that  
the test has at last come these so-called  
leaders are the very first to throw com-  
mon sense and reason overboard, and  
rant like fools and raving maniacs."

"Blessed are the union men, they are  
the salt of the earth, which keeps un-  
contaminated the pure principles of  
brotherly love, alive in the breast of  
their fellow toilers, and which, if al-  
lowed to die, would make us doubt the  
fatherhood of God."

Is this from a New Trade Unionist  
organ, an organ that indeed promotes  
the principles of brotherhood in the  
breast of the toilers by tutoring them  
that whatever trade they and others are  
in, and whether skilled or unskilled,  
and that wherever born, whether here,  
in Poland, Hungary, or elsewhere, they  
are brothers closely linked by the iden-  
tical interests, the identical goal, and  
the identical mission? No! If ye have  
wonderment prepare to show it now.  
The passage is from the JOURNAL OF  
THE UNITED MINE WORKERS, an  
organization whose president preaches  
race hatred, stupidly and perversely im-  
putes the condition of the miners to  
"ignorant foreigners," and who thereby  
chokes the language of the capitalist  
press on the Hazleton butchery!

Truly "pure and simple" is the  
counterpart of the blaspheming parson,  
who, with the name of Christ on his lips,  
preaches the interests of the Pharisee.  
Truly "pure and simple" can not be  
crushed to dust too soon!

The Cleveland, O., "Citizen" returns  
with force to a point that can not be  
returned upon too forcibly or too often:  
"Guns are never turned against op-  
pressors by the minions of the law, but  
always against the oppressed—those  
who do the world's work. It is because  
the oppressors craftily obtain power,  
and make, interpret and enforce laws  
to protect themselves and have an ad-  
vantage over those whom they rob and  
exploit. When a Berkman assaults a  
Frick, a hue and cry is raised for  
vengeance; but when three score work-  
ingmen are shot down like dogs there  
is general silence or half-hearted apolo-  
gy."

"So long as laboring people refuse to  
recognize that all should be for one and  
one for all, that they must secure politi-

cal power through an organized and  
conscious movement in order to turn  
guns and injunctions the other way,  
they must expect to remain targets for  
capitalist outrages. We have said this  
many times, and the Hazleton assassina-  
tion bears out the statement."

The Chicago correspondent to the  
New York "Vorwaerts," German official  
organ of the Socialist Labor Party,  
makes this report of the recent "Labor"  
convention in his city:

"They were all there again. Even  
those were there who are always run-  
ning down conventions and conferences,  
namely the 'Communist-Anarchists,'  
who have so often maintained that  
no good can come from such things.  
Along with these there were Single  
Taxers, Individualists, Debaiches, Cor-  
ruptionists and Fakirs of all grades.  
Silver Democrats and Populists not ex-  
cluded. This motley crew demeaned it-  
self as though the time had come to  
hoist the world out of its joints. But  
the laboring mountain again brought  
forth only a ridiculous mouse. The  
world-convulsing deeds of the conven-  
tion limit themselves to the adoption  
of a salmagundi of resolutions, mixed  
together somewhat in this wise: Postal  
Savings Banks, Single Tax, Nationali-  
zation of Railroads and Telegraphs,  
Referendum and Initiative, Free Silver,  
etc., etc."

"The proclamation of an emancipated  
society upon Anarchist-Communist ba-  
sis was laid over for some other occa-  
sion."

## EARNING THEIR PAY.

"Presidents" Gompers and Ratchford  
Throwing Dust Into Workers' Eyes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—The A.  
F. of L. has just held in this city another  
of its bi-weekly exhibitions of talent—  
oratorical and otherwise, with the added  
attraction of M. Ratchford, of the  
miners, and a brother official of his, Mr.  
Cameron Miller.

Sammy, of course, led off in his usual  
inimitable style. His wallings about,  
practicability seem to be getting stale,  
though, as even the claqueurs forgot to  
applaud his sonorous thoughts and well  
rounded periods, and when he said that  
"from the time when I received the  
telegram announcing the beginning of  
the battle until the present, I never lost  
faith in the ultimate justice of the  
miners' cause," an audible titter broke  
loose. Sammy is certainly passé in this  
burgh.

Mr. Ratchford was the star of the  
evening. He is a beauty!

He started off by requesting us to re-  
move from our minds every conclusion  
we had formed of the justice or in-  
justice of the miners' cause, and to listen  
—judicially, I suppose—to what he  
would tell us of the "late suspension."  
After telling us about the hardships en-  
dured by the miners, he told us of "some  
of the CAUSES" of the conditions under  
which the miners live. To do so, it was  
necessary for him to carry us back to  
1872, since which time, said he, there  
have been more people in this country  
than there were jobs. Therefore, one of  
the causes of poverty was immigration.  
Not the immigration of those who come  
here to "uphold OUR institutions, love  
OUR flag, and support OUR policies,  
but the immigration of those "who could  
not speak our language, and who came  
here but to get together enough in two  
or three years with which to go back to  
THEIR OWN country and live in re-  
tirement."

Mr. Ratchford, in a casual way, re-  
ferred to the fact that coal was being  
superceded as a fuel by oil, gas, electrici-  
ty and gasoline, and that, with the aid  
of machinery, the miners were now pro-  
ducing more coal than ever before. Yet  
the immigration of the Pole, Hun,  
Italian and Slav, was in fact THE  
cause of the miners' awful condition.  
As he did not speak in glowing terms  
of political action, but very highly of  
conservative action, along the old  
beaten and founded trade union lines,  
and as he also did not state how he  
would remedy the disease of immigra-  
tion, it is fair to assume that he would  
have the miners unite, and then refuse  
to work with the Pole, Hun, Italian and  
Slav, i. e., refuse to work with them-  
selves, which is strictly conservative,  
and pure and simple tactics. Mr. Ratch-  
ford also referred to the fact (?) that  
"the great middle class" was to get the  
workers must use, and to get the  
aid of that power trades unions must  
be conservative. "With justice and the  
middle class on our side we WILL win;  
without them we MUST lose," was one  
of his remarks. Mr. Ratchford, take  
him all in all, is either a great fool or a  
great knave. This part of his speech  
was virtually an endorsement of the  
Hazleton assassinations.

The first told us that the workers  
must not be radical, then that we must  
pursue "American methods," as "Ameri-  
can methods" are essentially radical  
and revolutionary, especially as regards  
political action, and as conservative  
trades union methods are British, not  
American, it is hard to make out what  
advice coincides with his assertion that  
"time and experience have shown that  
nothing can be gained by the worker  
through legislation."

As usual at these love feasts, the dis-  
cordant note is heard. In this instance  
Mr. Cameron Miller was the author of it.  
After such leading lights as Mr. Duncan  
and Mr. Ratchford had told us that our  
misery was caused by ignorant foreign-  
ers, who could not even speak our  
tongue (whatever that may be) he had  
the gall to get up and give them the lie  
by stating that it was not the Hun, Pole,  
Slav or Italian who was backward in  
the strike, but the Englishman, Welsh-  
man, Irishman, Scotchman, and, last but  
not least, the American. Mr. Miller re-  
ferred to the wonder which filled him  
while marching along the highway with  
seven or eight thousand Huns, Poles,  
Italians and Slavs, that such as those  
should be battling for the rights and  
liberties of Americans, while these same  
Americans, together with those who  
spoke our tongue, were "sulking at work  
in the mines." As Miller told his story,  
Gompers, Ratchford and the others hung  
their heads and played with their gold  
watch-chains. It was another illustra-  
tion of the lack of harmony in thought  
and utterance among the pure and  
simple. Another illustration of the fact  
that liars and fools should not allow  
children to talk. Mr. Miller deserved  
credit for saying what he did, but

seemed to be frightened at his own  
audacity, wore round to the usual fool-  
ishness of "conservatism," "practicabil-  
ity," etc., etc., and became, towards the  
end, Anarchistic in his contempt for po-  
litical action, at which the fakirs  
straightened up and began to assume  
their usual asinine expression of holy  
imbecility.

The entire meeting was redolent of  
hopeless, agonizing helplessness. "If we  
had this," "If we had that," "organize,"  
"unite"—in fact the same woe-begone,  
panic-struck air of degradation affected  
all those who spoke, and made the So-  
cialist wonder what in thunder such  
things exists for, except as allies of and  
agents for capitalism in preaching fatal-  
ism; what in the name of sense are such  
cattle good for? This is a question hard  
to answer.

The amusing part of the performance  
to the Socialist was the awful warnings  
given the worker of Washington to be-  
ware of the "dreamer" and "enthusiast."  
Yet the fakirs are so ambiguous in their  
remarks concerning a remedy for the  
present unrest as to make one of their  
own followers exclaim: "What the h—  
DO they want us to do?"

Oh, the bum old ship is breaking up,  
And the rats are going daft,  
As the well-armed guns of the Socialist  
Rake her fore and aft.  
Oh, her fakir captain is sorely tried,  
And knows not what to do,  
As the "unpractical" ram of the modern  
craft  
Cuts his old hooker in two.

ARTHUR KEEP.

## THEE AND THINE.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by BYRON EFFORD,  
Beachmont, Mass.]

Nature does not produce on the one  
side owners of money or commodities,  
and on the other men possessing nothing  
but their own labor power.

KARL MARX.

Lo; the Socialist lads are waking, hear  
the chanting thousands-fold,  
Slaves of toil from chains are breaking,  
Labor power no more is sold.

Now no more to market child-  
ing,  
Creeps the serf at sound of bell,  
Naught expecting but a hiding,  
By his labor power to sell.

Out they come from hill and valley,  
speaking, thinking thoughts pro-  
found.

All the wise world swells the rally  
conscious of the victors crowned.

Now no more in life's New  
Morning,  
Nourishment no man shall lack,  
Now no more the idler scorn-  
ing,  
Rides upon fair Labor's back.

Out they come from nooks and niches,  
hands of love, for thee and thine;  
Vast emporium of riches; crowns of  
olive, grapes of wine.

Now no more shall bought and  
buyer,  
To unnatural bases cling,  
For the minds of men are  
higher

Than the merchandise they  
bring.

Out they march from slum and city,  
one grand forum of mankind;  
Casting down all shams of Pity, slaves  
Greed no more designed.

Now no more the indolent  
classes,  
Arrogate exclusive rights;  
Now no more the half-starved  
masses,  
Breed in anarchy of nights.

Out they come to take possession, in  
the ownership of lands;  
Legislate, without oppression unto their  
collective hands.

Now no more shall purple man-  
tles,  
Stay the melody of years;  
Now no more shall saintly man-  
drills,

Ape the form that manhood  
wears.

Out they come from exploitation, to  
a civilization NEW;  
Chanting songs in exultation of the  
deeds now they shall do.

Now, the leisure hours beguil-  
ing,  
Favorite themes of men divine;  
Now the plains lie sweet and  
smiling,  
Free this day, for thee and  
thine.

## Benjamin Hanford's Tour Through the State.

October 8, 9, Albany.  
October 10, 11, Troy.  
October 12, Schenectady.  
October 13, Amsterdam.  
October 14, Gloversville.  
October 15, Johnstown.  
October 16, 17, Utica.  
October 18, Oneida.  
October 19, 20, Syracuse.  
October 21, Auburn.  
October 22, 23, Rochester.  
October 24, Lockport.  
October 25, 26, 27, Buffalo.  
October 28, Hornellsville.  
October 30, Genes Falls.

## S. L. P. Sections, Attention!

Sections will please take notice that  
the Proceedings of the Ninth National  
Convention of the S. L. P. are now in  
print.

Sections as well as individual mem-  
bers should not fail to secure copies of  
the same, as it embodies a most im-  
portant period of the party's history.  
There should be no Section in the  
country without having at least one or  
more copies in the archive for reference.  
The price is 10 cents per copy. It is a  
handsome pamphlet of 64 pages.

Address all orders to the New York  
Labor News Co., 64 East 4th Street, New  
York City.

## Milwaukee, Wis.

Comrade J. Rummel, 310 18th street,  
is authorized agent. All subscribers in  
arrear are requested to settle with him  
at once.

## Daily People Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged .....\$1,527.72  
On list No. 264 ..... 1.30  
18th Assembly Dist. for tickets  
sold for Soc. Lit. Society ..... 2.25  
H. Lehman, N. Y. city ..... 50

Total .....\$1,531.57  
HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secy.



UNCLE SAM'S BROTHER JONATHAN

Brother Jonathan—If I were a Social-  
ist I would not make a fool of myself.  
Uncle Sam—In what way do they?

B. J.—Why, with your municipal  
campaign.

U. S.—Inasmuch?

B. J.—Will you tell me whether the  
gold standard can clean streets?

U. S.—I am free to say it can not.

B. J.—Or can the silver standard build  
bath houses?

U. S.—I don't know as it can.

B. J.—Or can protection carry away  
garbage?

U. S.—I don't think so.

B. J.—Or does free trade light street  
lamps?

U. S.—I don't think it has fire enough  
for that.

B. J.—You admit all that?

U. S.—Certainly.

B. J.—Now, then, are you Socialists  
not fools to talk upon such things in a  
municipal campaign?

U. S.—We don't. Your old parties do.

If there is any folly in doing that, they  
are the fools. We hammer on the wages  
issue.

B. J.—Well, the OLD parties do. But  
my party don't.

U. S.—And which is your party?

B. J.—The Seth Low party. We want  
clean streets, plenty of schools, etc.

Those are municipal issues. Not the  
Socialist issues. What on earth have  
these municipal issues got to do with  
your wages system, and all that?

U. S.—Are the streets on Fifth avenue  
clean or are they not?

B. J.—They are.

U. S.—Why don't you walk on them?

B. J.—Why? Because as it is I have  
to rush out of bed to the factory. I get  
out of there late. And then I am  
hungry and want to go home.







## If you hav'nt got a DIAMOND POINT GOLD FOUNTAIN PEN Why Not Get It Now?

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On hand October 1 ..... 467  
Grand total ..... 1,181  
MORITZ RUTHER, Secy.  
M. H. TIEDEMAN, Treas.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The Socialists of Boston will hold their first annual concert and ball at Arbetter Hall, Amory street, Jamaica Plain, Monday evening, October 11, 1897. The proceeds will be used for the pending campaign. All comrades and friends are requested to attend. Yours fraternally,  
DAVID GOLDSTEIN,  
Secy., City Committee.

New Hampshire.  
DOVER, N. H., Sept. 28.—Section Dover held an open air meeting Saturday evening, Sept. 25, at which Joseph F. Malloney, of Lynn, delivered an open air address to a large crowd of spectators. He opened at 7:45, and for the next hour expounded the doctrine of his party with telling effect. During his remarks the applause was frequent and hearty. His remarks were the cause of much discussion long after he had closed his address.

New Jersey.  
PATRISON, Oct. 1.—The ticket in this city is:  
For Sheriff:  
WILLIAM GLANZ, Weaver.  
For Senator:  
JOHN C. DUFF, Insurance Agent.  
For Assembly:  
JOHN C. BUTTERWORTH, Weaver.  
CHRISTIAN WESTERGAARD, Weaver.  
HENRY PLATZ, Weaver.  
JOHN C. CANNING, Weaver.

New York.  
SYRACUSE, Sept. 25.—The Socialists of this city and vicinity held their convention last night, made nominations and adopted a platform as follows:

Surrogate—Edward Reyher.  
Sheriff—E. H. Ungleich.  
County Clerk—Thomas Crimmins.  
Coroner—Dr. Carl Schumacher.  
Assembly—First District, E. A. Jendevine; Second District, Henry Waack; Third District, Herman P. Schultze; Fourth District, Edmund B. Schwartz.  
Mayor—Erasmus Pellenz.  
Assessors—F. W. Roberts and Emil Kretsch.  
School Commissioners—C. H. Corregan, Everett L. Lake and Henry Harris for four years; Farrow Tyndall, Charles Voss, August Blume and Otto Koelling for two years.  
Overseer of the Poor—Ermund L. Lake.  
Second Ward—Alderman, John Masnett; Supervisor, George Luttinger, Jr.; Constable, John W. Eller.  
Fourth Ward—Alderman, Robert Berggren; Supervisor, Jacob Lang; Constable, Valentine Wenzel.  
Sixth Ward—Alderman, P. J. Gible.  
Seventh Ward—Alderman, A. M. Holstein; Supervisor, J. G. Fredberg; Constable, Hirsch Exler.  
Twelfth Ward—Alderman, William Hartman; Supervisor, Emil Schuttler; Constable, Joseph Berbet.  
Thirteenth Ward—Alderman, W. M. Gibbons; Supervisor, D. F. Gilson.  
Fifteenth Ward—Alderman, C. A. Stannard; Supervisor, Patrick Walsh.  
Sixteenth Ward—Alderman, J. Fred Schlett; Supervisor, G. W. Hornung.  
Eighteenth Ward—Alderman, Francis J. Croghan.  
Nineteenth Ward—Alderman, Fred Sander; Supervisor, Gabriel Docter; Constable, Isaac Coan.

The following declaration of principles was adopted:

The Socialists of Syracuse in municipal convention assembled, reaffirm allegiance to the principles enunciated in the platform of the Socialist Labor party of the United States.

We hold that the cause of the economic servitude of the working class with its accompanying train of evils, lies in the private ownership of the means of production and distribution. Under this system the working class are compelled to work for wages. The wages representing but a small fraction of the market value of the product, the workers are thereby unable to consume that which they have produced. The result is an overproduction; the mills and factories shut down and starvation faces the working class, while an overabundance of wealth is in the hands of the capitalist class, with which they build palatial residences and live luxuriously, offering striking contrasts with the homes and life of the working class. This surplus wealth is used to further enslave the workers by concentrating industries and introducing labor-saving machinery, thus dispensing with human labor, crowding the ranks of the unemployed, increasing the competition among the workers and reducing the cost of the only commodity labor has to sell—its labor power.

From this concentration of wealth the ranks of the propertyless are constantly being increased by the middle class, whose small business enterprises cannot withstand the economic pressure of the great manufacturing concerns and department stores. This middle class, seeing the development of trusts and monopolies which shows clearly the economic failure of small enterprises, organize, in nation and State, anti-trust and anti-department store associations and invoke the aid of government to suppress the more economical agencies. In municipalities they seek an administration of city affairs on a business basis. They claim that in city government national politics should not enter; that the political corruption so prevalent is due primarily to a system of party politics which places men in power who are incompetent to manage and who grant franchises to every corporation that seeks them. They say they will give a more economical government; one in which the same economy and efficiency in the management of every successful private enterprise will be observed.

The economy of private enterprise is

well known. It is to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest. It is to pay as low a price as possible for labor and sell the product at as high a price as it will bring. It is this economy of private enterprise that fills the factories with children and women, whose stunted growth and wan faces are a standing indictment of our competitive system, while sturdy men tramp our highways in vain search of work, and increases the great army of paupers, criminals, insane and prostitutes.

The application of business principles to city government does not in any way interest the wage-earning class. A decrease or increase in taxation or municipal indebtedness has no effect whatever on their condition. That is a question which concerns the property-holding class only. It is they who pay the expenses of government; but they pay them from the surplus values abstracted from the working class.

The issue in this election and in all elections is a national one. It is the issue between the capitalist class and the working class—the fleecers and the fleeced. The workers should not allow their attention to be withdrawn from this issue by the shibboleths of parties controlled by their masters, which are echoed by political lackeys and labor fakirs.

We therefore call upon the wage-earners of the city of Syracuse and upon all citizens who recognize the real issue before this people to rally to the standard of the Socialist Labor party for the purpose of capturing the public powers and administering the city government in the interest of the working class.

To ameliorate the condition of the working people of the city of Syracuse as far as possible under the capitalist system, we present the following:

1.—The abolition of the contract system on public works and the substitution of the day-labor system, the union wage scale to prevail.

2.—The employment of the unemployed.

3.—The establishment of municipal coal yards, drug stores and other agencies for the distribution of the necessities of life, to be sold to the people at actual cost.

4.—The establishment of a municipal hospital.

5.—An increase of school facilities commensurate with the present needs and future growth of the city, and strict enforcement of the compulsory education law. In cases where the poverty of the parents renders it necessary, the city shall extend aid to school children by means of meals and clothing, in such manner as not to impair the self-respect of the child.

6.—The municipal ownership of street railroads, electric light and power plants, gas works and all industries requiring municipal franchises, the same to be operated co-operatively under the control of the municipal administration, the employees to elect their own superior officers, but no employee to be discharged for political reasons.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Workingmen of Catskill, Green County, all those who voted the Socialist Labor party ticket last fall, take notice that a Section of the Socialist Labor party will be organized on Sunday, Oct. 17, at 2 p. m., at George H. Warner's office, Upper Main street, Catskill, N. Y. Any one who wishes to join should send in his name to D. Rudnick, Box 140, Catskill, at the earliest possible time.

ORGANIZER.

ALBANY, Oct. 2.—When the din of this campaign shall have subsided, and the battle at the polls shall have been fought, Section Albany proposes being found with colors flying in the front line, ready for another engagement.

The enthusiasm of our comrades knows no abatement. We have placed the following ticket in the field:

For Sheriff:  
AUGUST KESSLER.  
For District Attorney:  
HENRY VITALIUS.

For Coroner:  
GEORGE ELZE.

For Member of Assembly:  
1st District—Peter Donnelly.  
2nd District—Richard G. Coon.  
3rd District—J. E. Alexander.  
4th District—William Garvie.

For Mayor:  
GEORGE DU BOIS.

For Police Justice:  
GEORGE STEVENSON.

For Judge of the City Court:  
JOHN C. WIELAND.

YONKERS, Sept. 28.—At the convention of the S. L. P. the following ticket was nominated:

For Mayor:  
JOSEPH H. SWEENEY.

For Justice of the Peace:  
DENNIS ENGEL.

Alderman—First Ward—Robert A. Fones.

For Supervisor—First Ward—Samuel Weiss.

Alderman—Second Ward—John J. Garvin.

Supervisor—Second Ward—James H. O'Neill.

Alderman—Fourth Ward—Morris J. Waldman.

Supervisor—Fourth Ward—Allan McGilvray.

Alderman—Fifth Ward—Fred S. Dirion.

Supervisor—Fifth Ward—Richard H. Lowe.

Alderman—Sixth Ward—Addison P. Tice.

Supervisor—Sixth Ward—Paul H. Garsost.

WOODHAVEN, L. I., Oct. 1.—I have to report a very successful mass meeting held on Wednesday evening, Sept. 28. The audience was about 250. The speaker held his audience by sound Socialist argument. We had the help of eight pieces of the local brass band without money or price. There is no doubt that we shall meet more than triple our vote of a year ago.

W. D. McHEATH, Secy.

Ohio.  
CLEVELAND, Sept. 30.—Our nomination papers obtained 11,696 signatures; needed 10,201. CHRISTIANSEN.

### PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

United District Alliance of Greater New York.

At the joint meeting of the delegates of D. A.'s Nos. 1, 2 and 49, D. A. No. 3 not having any delegates present, held last Saturday, W. L. Brower, of D. A. No. 49, was elected chairman; B. Korn, German Waiters' Union No. 1, vice-chairman, Ernest Bohm, D. A. No. 1, secretary, and A. Waldinger, sergeant-at-arms.

The report of the Executive Committee showed "that a meeting of three delegates, each of D. A.'s Nos. 1, 2 and 49, D. A. No. 3 being absent, had been held on Sept. 11. It was resolved to hold joint meetings of the D. A.'s of Greater New York every first Saturday of the month. A committee was to be elected by the joint meeting to draft a constitution and by-laws governing the Executive Committee and body. The dues should be \$1.80 per D. A."

The report was adopted with the addenda that if the Executive Committee found it necessary it could call the D. A.'s together at any time.

These delegates were elected on the Committee on Constitution: A. Waldinger, Langhard and Amadi.

It was further resolved that every delegate should constitute himself or herself an agitator to further the interest of the S. T. & L. A.

The circular of Typographical Union No. 7 was then read, and an animated discussion ensued, during which the record of this union was exposed and handled severely. The delegates were also informed how and why Progressive Typographical Union No. 83 was organized and received a charter from the General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A.

It was thereupon resolved to endorse the action of the G. E. B., and that the assembled D. A.'s of Greater New York promise to sustain Prog. Typographical Union No. 83 with all the power and means in their possession, and that, furthermore, every affiliated union or organization in a D. A. be held strictly to have printing done only in a shop controlled by the Prog. Typo. Union No. 83, which matter must also display the label of the S. T. & L. A. This was adopted unanimously.

After a debate it was resolved to invite Tom J. Morgan, of Chicago, Ill., to come here and agitate in the interest of the S. T. & L. A.

The candidates of the S. L. P. were endorsed and adjournment taken until Nov. 6.

### IRISHMEN.

(Continued from Page 1.)

an Irish capitalist government; while their brothers and sisters in the old country, under the direction of middle-class leaders hardly less selfish and treacherous than their fellow politicians of America, were enduring in the same cause untold misery and persecution.

But every middle-class movement ends in a disgraceful compromise, which is heralded to the people by their "one thing at a time" betrayers as a "first victory." Of all the revolutionary Irish agitation a petty scheme of "Home Rule" was the final fruit, and even this proved an abortion.

A blisful abortion, for it is at last opening the eyes of the Irish masses. Disgusted with the obvious incapacity, dishonesty, mutual jealousies and consequent incompetency of their would-be rulers, they begin to perceive that political or revolutionary action with a view to national independence can be fruitful of no benefit to them, until it contemplates the abolition of privilege, the restitution to the people, as a collective body, of all the means of production, and the public organization of industry on a national scale—in other words, the Irish Socialist Republic. To this great end the whole movement must be subordinated as a means.

It is, therefore, under the banner of International Socialism that the common people, the working class, the only patriotic element of Ireland is organizing for a gigantic struggle with the combined feudal and capitalist powers of England. Under no other banner can Ireland win her freedom; a true freedom, industrial as well as political. Under it, however, she will prove more than a match for her traditional foe. For in this conflict, unequal as it may seem from her previous efforts, she will not be hampered by "sympathy," "co-operation" and misleadership of her own middle-class; but she will be sustained by an invincible force, the force that has already broken down the giant Bismarck in Germany, sent likewise to retirement three prime ministers and a president of the French Republic, compelled the Belgian King to grant his poor subjects the rights of citizenship, frightened the Emperor of Austria into giving the tolling millions of different races and languages under his sway a representation in his parliament, driven out the Italian tyrant Crispi, challenged the vast standing armies of the Old World to put it down by the salutary fear it enjoined, more effectively preserved the peace of Europe than the mightiest of earthly powers could have done.

And now Ireland appeals to her American sons. Not for money contributions; not for arms; not for dynamite; not for volunteers; not yet for idle resolutions of sympathy; but for practical action in their adopted country, on the same lines and in the same cause of human freedom and progress.

FELLOW WAGE-WORKERS OF IRISH BLOOD!

Long enough you have been the tools of capitalist politicians. Long

# THE DAILY PEOPLE

## \$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to October 6th, 1897.

## \$4,575.

The following amount have been paid down to October 5th, incl.:  
Previously acknowledged..... \$2061.90  
B. F. Reinard, City, \$10; Otto Wegener, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$5; Sam Johnson, Trenton, N. J., \$2..... 17.00  
Total..... \$2068.90

Pledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal promptness.

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.  
184 William St., N. Y.

enough you have allowed yourself to be divided against each other into "Republicans" and "Democrats" for the benefit of office-seekers and labor-skinners of every race and nationality, including your own. Your employment is every day becoming more uncertain. Your earnings are rapidly falling. Your misery is constantly increasing. Your hope of betterment is steadily fading away. Ill-treatment, starvation, despair, are driving most of you to a premature grave. You can bequeath to your children nothing but squalor in wage-slavery. Join in a body the only party through which you can achieve your own industrial emancipation and thereby the emancipation of the Isle you justly hold dear—the Socialist Labor party!

Divided in error you have been powerless. United in truth you will be powerful. Your numbers are great; your enthusiasm, once aroused, is irresistible. By forming a solid phalanx in the grand army of Socialist liberators you can change the face of affairs in America; and the affairs of America to-day are the affairs of the world.

National Executive Committee.  
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES,  
184 William St., New York.

### BRAVO!

(Continued from Page 1.)

Free Speech.  
To keep our rights,  
We must use our rights.

Workmen's tragedies:  
Homestead, Coeur d'Alene, Tennessee, Chicago, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Hazleton. Hopeless and helpless without class politics!!

Before Comrade David Goldstein called the meeting to order, the red banners, together with a national banner and the mottoes: "was placed at the back of the stage with the noble pictures there.

The Scandinavian Social Democratic Singing Society sang "We Will Be Free" so well as to deserve every bit of the tremendous ovation they received.

Comrade Goldstein, after stating the object of the meeting, introduced Comrade Florence Theobault, who did the work of the evening. He said in substance: "This meeting is held because the voice of labor has not yet been heard in Boston upon the murder of the Hazleton miners. It may be said that the Central Labor Union of Boston met for that purpose, but I ask you, was that meeting anything but a democratic rally? We are finding out that the C. L. U., supposed to be a representative of all parties, has sold itself to one of the old political parties. Politicians were on this platform where only labor men ought to have been. When we found this old hall, the Cradle of Liberty, prostituted to one of the capitalist parties we thought it was time we, of the trades unions, were doing something." (Applause.)

Comrade Joseph Malloney, of Lynn, the president of the Machinists' Union of that city, said: "The more profit the capitalist gets, the less wages the workman gets, and the more wages the workman gets, the less profits the capitalist gets. Two classes are to be damned—that greedy, grasping human ape, the cloak-covered, long-fingered, oily-tongued capitalists and the labor fakirs—who are hired to do their work for a miserable pittance and have no higher aspiration than a position on a Democratic committee as a juggler of cuspides. These are the men who put the lights out when the truth is to be told." This rally created a great shout by referring as it did to the meeting at which Comrade Avery was called upon from the floor so loud that the only way to prevent her speaking was to turn out the lights.

Comrade Martha Moore Avery, who was fined for speaking in the streets at Rosindale so recently, also spoke. She was warmly greeted.

She said the solidarity of the race is the watchword of the class-conscious Socialist. Enthusiasm, carried down to a scientific bed-rock, and made flesh at the ballot box, she went on to say, will attain the desired end. The proletarian capitalist will vacate the premises when the military, who are workmen; when the police, who are workmen; make a coup d'etat and stand by the workmen when the workmen stand by themselves.

The speaking was closed by Assistant Secretary Henry Abrahams, of the Central Labor Union, who thought that the Latimer shooting was partly due to lack of organization.

J. H. Clohecy, of Lynn, offered the following resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, Defenseless miners to the number of 24, on September 10, in Luzerne County, State of Pennsylvania, were shot before they were tried—shot before they were found guilty, and 40 more mortally wounded by Sheriff Martin and his hireling horde of deputies, and

"WHEREAS, The State of Pennsylvania sent its armed militia to repress the indignation of an outraged people, and to, even without the pretense of law, set at defiance the civil powers of the State by giving protection to the murderers—Martin and his posse—against indictment for man murder unprovoked, unjustifiable, and unparalleled in civil history, be it therefore

"RESOLVED, By the citizens of Boston, in mass meeting assembled, that

we unqualifiedly protest against the usurpation by the military of the legislative and judicial power resulting in this murder by injunction, in repressing freedom of speech, in nullifying the right of peaceable assemblage, be it further

"RESOLVED, That the flame of the funeral torch of these martyrs of the capitalist system light our path by the way of the Socialist ballot to the co-operative commonwealth."

### CLASS LINE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

tem, this gang of bandits has been robbing us each day of all the wealth we have produced over and above enough to keep the breath of life in our bodies. For three hundred years they have driven our sons to crime and our daughters to prostitution. Are we justified in hating them? For three hundred years they have starved us to death—starved us to death in India, till the plains of that far-away land have been white with the bleaching bones of the dead proletariat; starved us to death in England, till the very air was fetid with the stench of the corpses of the working class; starved us to death in France, till men and women went about eating grass like the beasts of the field; and in America, the land of the free and the home of the brave, we have recently seen our brothers and our sisters, by tens of thousands, living on the charity of the unions and in public soup houses. Are we justified in hating the class that thus oppresses us in every land beneath the sun? The contributor referred to at the beginning of this letter thinks not. The Socialists think we are. The contributor referred to thinks we should love these, our perpetual enemies. The Socialists think we should hate them with a hate so intense as to lead us to form ourselves into one mighty class-conscious workingman's party, get possession of every branch of the general government, and overthrow, by this power of the ballot, the accursed system of social organization these men have foisted upon us, and build in its place a social organization in which each able-bodied man shall do his equitable share of the work necessary to healthfully feed, comfortably clothe and liberally educate every man, woman and child in the nation. The contributor thinks it will be bad for the working class when this change comes. The Socialists think it will be glorious for the working class.

As Socialists, we do hate the capitalist system of producing the necessities and comforts of life; we do hate the capitalists, and we hate all who consciously ally themselves with the capitalists.

As Socialists, we hate the capitalist system of production, because under it the great majority of the working class are as badly off as were the chattel slaves, and that system enables the capitalists and their parasites to rob us of three-fourths of the wealth we produce.

As Socialists, we hate the capitalists and all who ally themselves with the capitalists, because the whole crowd is trying to perpetuate the capitalist system of production, and for no other reason than that it enables them to live in idleness and riotous luxury on the forced labor of others.

These things we hate. This is the "doctrine of hate taught by the Socialist Labor Party at all times and in all seasons"—hated for the system and the men who compel those who produce the wealth to give it over to a few social brigands; hated for the system and the men who compel one class of millions to spend their lives in toil and destitution, while the other class of a few hundred thousand spend their lives in luxurious idleness; hated for injustice and oppression, wherever injustice and oppression rear their gorgon heads.

If such hatred is wrong, let us hasten the day when the working class shall be permeated with hatred. If such hatred is wrong, let those of us who are Socialists rejoice in being wrong-doers. If a party animated by such hatred is wrong, let those of us who belong to it congratulate ourselves on being enlisted in such a bad cause, and let us work all the more zealously to show those of our class yet looking for freedom under a system that is the legitimate father of our slavery that in our own loins we have the strength to free ourselves; that out of our own ranks must come the emancipators of the millions of our class, that the only way to economic freedom is the Socialist Labor Party.

JULIAN PIERCE.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BROOKLYN.—Lectures and discussions on Political, Social and Economic Questions, every Sunday evening, at Wurzel's Hall, 315 Washington Street.

OCTOBER PROGRAMME.

Sunday, October 10th—"Deceptive Appearances," H. Simpson.

Sunday, October 17th—"Platform of the Socialist Labor Party," J. Allman.

Sunday, October 24th—"Classes in Free America," Dr. C. L. Furman.

Sunday, October 31st—"The Creed of Realism," Peter E. Burrows.

All lectures begin at 8 p. m., and occupy about 45 minutes. We invite discussion after each lecture, limiting debaters to six minutes. At 9:45 the discussion will be ended by the closing remarks of the speaker.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

The Metal Spinner's of New York and vicinity will hold a Special Meeting on FRIDAY, October 9, 1897, at SOCIETY HALL, 231 and 233 East 33d street at 8 P. M. All members and non-members are cordially invited to attend.

By Order  
METAL SPINNER'S UNION.

### Trades and Societies Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading free of charge at the rate of \$5.00 per annum. Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

Carl Sahm Club (Musicians Union). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fred.

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Meet at 4:30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th street, New York City. All bona fide trade union members should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City.

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 94 East 4th street.—District I (Bohemian), 234 East 11th street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 213 Forsyth St., meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III, meets at 127 avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 23rd and 24th streets, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at 1422 2nd Avenue at 8 p. m.

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.  
Secretary: HENRY ZINCE.

German Waiters' Union of New York. Office: 885 Bowers, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m., at the same hall.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1029. Office: 48, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters, 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 11 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Fred. Woll, corr. Secy.; Residence, 174 E. 4th St. 341

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 76 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. 189

Scandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 10 o'clock a. m., at Schuler's Hall, 221-223 East 23d St., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM. ARBEITAREN.

Socialist Labor Club, S. L. P., 34th St. 30th St. S. E. Cor. of 3d Ave. and 14th St. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

Upholsterers' Union of New York and vicinity. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th St. Secretary, Carl Anders, 22 East 2d street.

### WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance.

Organized 1872. Membership 10,000.

Principal Organization, New York and vicinity.

OFFICE: 64 E. 4th St. OFFICE HOURS, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 6 o'clock P. M.  
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, N. Y., Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic, N. J., Boston, Holyoke, Mass., New Haven and Waterbury, Conn., Pittsburg, Allegheny, Luzern, Altoona, Pa., Chicago, Ill.

Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse für die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

### WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1886 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (as proved) composed of 130 local branches with more than 15,000 male members is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposit of \$4.00 for the first class and \$2.00 for the second class, and the balance of the first class deposit to a sick benefit of \$5.00 for 60 weeks and of \$4.00 for another 40 weeks without interruption with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same conditions and length of time \$3.00 and \$2.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$250.00 is granted for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit of \$1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a branch can be formed by 25 workmen in good health, and upon adhering to the above named principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to HENRY ZINCE, Financial Secretary, 25-27 2nd Ave., Room 85, New York City.

DR. C. L. FURMAN,  
DENTIST, 189  
121 SCHERMERHORN ST., BROOKLYN,